



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

EXCHANGES

The two issues of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for January and April, 1920, contain interesting historical material. The January number presents the following articles: "Minutes of the Colonial and General Court, 1622-1629," copied from the original in the Library of Congress and continued from the previous number of the magazine; "Letters of William Byrd, First," from the originals in the collection of the Virginia Historical Society; "Virginia Gleanings in England," containing genealogical material of the Swann, Tuberville, Walthall and Woodhouse families; "An Interesting Colonial Document," being the resolutions of a "General Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Mecklenburg on the 29th day of July, 1774," found among the papers of Colonel Robert Burton, of Granville County, North Carolina, and published by Professor Archibald Henderson of the University of North Carolina; "Virginia State Troops in the Revolution," accounts from the State auditor's papers, now in the State Library. The April number of the magazine includes: "Minutes of the Colonial and General Court, 1622-1629," continued; "Preston Papers" from the original in the Virginia State Library; "Virginia in 1682," abstracts from the Sainsbury Papers and copies from McDonald and DeJarnette Papers in the Virginia State Library, from the originals in the British Record Office, containing interesting material of "a strange insurrection," the "Plant Cutting," due to the desperation of many colonists at the low price of tobacco; "Virginia Gleanings in England," continued; "Northampton County Land Certificates" granted from January, 1640, to December, 1660, contributed by Judge Thomas B. Robertson; "Orange County Marriages," continued, 1810-1818; and "Genealogy," continuing the Lovelace and Grymes families.

The *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* for July, 1920, is made up of source material. The first article, "Swiss Notes on South Carolina" by Gilbert P. Voigt

contains a short account of the settlement of New Windsor given in the sources, and Hans Wernhard Trachsler's "Brief Description of a Journey to the Province of Carolina, situated in the West Indies, together with a Report of the Character, Nature, and Features of this Land by a Citizen Who Recently Returned to His Own Country," published in 1734 at Zurich. The description of conditions in South Carolina is sufficiently lugubrious to deter any further Swiss emigration to that province. "The Register of Christ Church Parish," extracts from the Journal of Mrs. Ann Manigault, 1754-1781, and "Marriage and Death Notices from the City Gazette" are continued.

In the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for September, 1920, the ninth and tenth chapters of Edward S. Delaplaine's "The Life of Thomas Johnson" are published. These chapters describe the part of Johnson in the First and Second Continental Congresses and show that while he was outshone by the brilliant writers and orators among his colleagues he was regarded as a man of "sincerity of purpose and cautious judgment as well as practical capacity" and served on the most important committees. In the first Congress he was a member of a committee "to state the rights," or the Great Committee; and the committee to devise a plan to carry non-importation into effect; and the committee to frame the Petition to the King; in the second Congress the honor fell to him of nominating Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces. The magazine publishes also sketches of "Seven Pioneers of the Colonial Eastern Shore" by Percy G. Skirven and continues the account of the "Old Indian Road" by William B. Marye, "Extracts from the Carroll Papers," and "Some Early Colonial Marylanders" by Henry Howard.

In the *Tennessee Historical Magazine* for January, 1920, there are two articles of interest in the early settlement of the State: "Tennessee Scotch-Irish Ancestry" by Blanche Bently and "Why the First Settlers of Tennessee were from Virginia" by A. V. Goodpasture. W. A. Provine writes on

"Some Early Archeological Finds in Tennessee" and the "Journal of Governor John Sevier" by John H. De Witt is continued. In the April number the journal of Governor Sevier is concluded and "The Marriage Records of Knox County, Tennessee," 1792-1811, are published.

The *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* of October, 1919, presents some interesting contributions. In the article, "The Archives of Louisiana," Henry Planché Dort discusses the valuable source material of Louisiana, its location and the conditions of its preservation, and urges immediate action by the State to insure its collection and proper care. Clarence Wyatt Bispham contributes a second paper on "Fray Antonie de Sedella," the thesis of which is that Sedella was a secret agent of the Spanish king. Documents are published to support this thesis. "Old Documents, Being a Group of Letters from the Collection of Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, President of the Louisiana Historical Society" contains a letter from General Robert E. Lee to General G. T. Beauregard, dated October, 1865, in which General Lee explains his course "after the surrender." Other articles are: "Letters in Journal Form Written to Don Estevan Miro, Ex-Governor of Louisiana, by Joseph Xavier de Pontalba in 1792" translated by Heloise Hulse Cruzat; "Lafitte, the Louisiana Pirate and Patriot," by Gaspar Cusachs; "The Flags of Louisiana," by Milledge L. Bonham, Jr.; "Creole Folk Songs," by Emilie Le Jeune, and "Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana, VIII. B."

In the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* of September, 1920, Walter Rice Sharp writes of "Henry S. Lane and the Formation of the Republican Party in Indiana." The beginnings of the Republican Party in Indiana are of especial interest because of the hold of the South on that State of the Old Northwest. The article shows that the preliminary organization of the Republican party in Indiana, the people's party, was the outcome of something more than the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska "outrage." It was made up of temperance advocates, free soilers, know-nothings and Whigs. Its victory in 1854 would have been impossible without the co-

operation of the American party and the verdict on the extension of slavery was not clear-cut and unqualified. It was not until 1856 with the general collapse of the American party and the subsidence of the temperance wave that the people's party could drop its mask and appear as the Republican party, and the campaign of that year resulted in the defeat of the new party in the state and national elections. The writer still sees the hand of the South in the Kansas-Nebraska bill rather than the hand of the great spokesman of the economic interests of the Northwest. Professor William H. Siebert in "Kentucky's Struggle with its Loyalist Proprietors" gives an illuminating account of the part of the loyalists in the Indian attacks on the pioneer settlements in Kentucky during the Revolution and in the period following, in which England held the Northwest posts and intrigued to separate the West from the Union, and shows how the escheated lands of the loyalists were appropriated by the Virginia assembly for a "Publick School"—the beginnings of Transylvania College. Other contributions to this number are: "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest" by Arthur C. Cole. "Some Sources for Mississippi Valley Agricultural History" by Raymond G. Taylor, and "Some Documents Relating to Jefferson Davis at West Point" contributed by Walter L. Fleming.